BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED Thrice a Week, on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum—including the Oberland Monthly Summary.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1841. New Series No. 62.

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the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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OUTSTATION SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRIAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

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Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DOFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

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FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Ship "DUKE OF BRONTE," 498 Tons Register, E. A. PAYNE, Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on or before the 10th Proximo. For Passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 24th May 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A. I. Ship "BELVIDERE," 608 Tods Register, SAMUEL STEPHENSON, Commander, will sail in all June, for Passage having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board or to

WM AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 24th May 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND CO.'S
Fourth Calcutta Lottery.
All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

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1	Prize of.....	50	Whole	Tickets.
1	Ditto of.....	20	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto of.....	10	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto of.....	5	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto of 2 each...	4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto of 1 do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Ditto of ½ do...	8	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Ditto of ¼ do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Ditto of ⅛ do...	25	Ditto	Ditto.
1312	Ditto of 1/16 do...	82	Ditto	Ditto.
1559	Prizes	214	Tickets.	

CONDITION.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Moffusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

Early applications to be made from the Moffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents.

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NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY,
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N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New China Bazar, North side, via Messrs. COCKERELL AND Co's. House, No. 98.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lord Bishop of Bombay purposes to hold an Ordination in the Cathedral on Trinity Sunday the sixth day of June next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Bishop intends to hold his secondary visitation at St. Thomas's Cathedral on Thursday the tenth day of June next and afterwards to visit and confirm at Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sattarah, Sholapoor, Dharwar, Belgaum, Rutnagherrie, Dapoolie, and Malcolm Peth, and at any intermediate places requiring his Lordship's presence.

In the meantime it is requested that the respective Ministers and Chaplains at the different stations will prepare and examine candidates for confirmation.

Divine Service will commence at the Cathedral on Thursday the tenth day of June at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. PIGOTT, A. M. Chaplain of Colabah and the Harbour.

By order of the Lord Bishop of Bombay,

C. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Registrar of the Diocese.

Bombay, 29th April 1841.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the matter of THOMAS JEFFRIES, ESQ., *an Insolvent, by order of the Common Assignee.*

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises in Meadow Street, this day the 24th Instant, the whole of the Household Property of the above named Insolvent, comprising Silver, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Jackwood, Drawing, Dining, Bed Room, Dressing Room Furniture, and the usual requisites of a neat furnished House, also 12 Genuine sikes Hydrometers, and 3 Gold Watches with Chains.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 12.

The latest news from Quettah is contained in letters from Candahar, dated the 15th ultimo; very little prospect is held out of matters improving in Upper Scinde, and Nusseer Khan has, it is stated, as we anticipated, completely deceived Colonel Stacy, having presented him with a sword and ordering him, after Yar Mahomed's fashion, to return to Khelat, as he could not be answerable for his safety. Mr. Bell has written to the Colonel to come to Quettah forthwith, and is represented, as he well may be, to be exceedingly annoyed and somewhat angry. A general rise throughout Cutchee, Beloochistan, and Scinde is apprehended, and it is thought that the tribes will take advantage of the hot weather to harass our troops, who are threatened with no little work when they hoped to rest quietly after so much exertion. Lesson after lesson has been taught to our rulers of the folly of temporizing with such a set of barbarians, and success has almost invariably followed our strong measures, whilst our attempts at negociation have scarcely ever been productive of any good, and the pacification of Scinde is just as far off as ever, for no one can even imagine when our warfare in that part of the world will cease. The consequence of this threatening state of affairs is that Brigadier England's Brigade is ordered to return to Dadur and Bagh, the Cavalry to Kotree, the 41st Queen's and 25th Bombay N. I. to Khelat, where the 42d Bengal N. I. still remain and some other troops go on to Mustong, from whence Macan, with the Shah's second Infantry, has just arrived at Candahar, and proceeds immediately to join the force already gone forward to Kelat-i-Ghiljie.

Later letters from Candahar mention that Dr. Kiach was reported to have reached Mushid in progress to Ghorian, and a communication is to be again opened with Yar Mahomed from Candahar.

Though there is but little news from the Punjaub that little serves to prove that the time is fast approaching for the long delayed interference of our Government: the whole army is more uncontrolled than ever and daily outrages occur. General Mehan Sing whom the troops murdered at Cashmere was the Governor of that province and is represented to have been an excellent good man, doing much to recover Cashmere from the low state its finances had fallen into through the disasterous famines, and the oppressions of his predecessors. The Governor, who justly refused an increase of pay to the soldiery without a reference to Lahore, as they were a part of the Army of that city, was murdered as he sat in his Durbar. There seems to be no means whatever of checking the lawless inclinations of the rabble who set all authority at defiance, and the only possible excuse that can be found for them is the fact of their being obliged to find a means of payment for themselves when their rulers deny them their pay and keep them so much in arrears; even General Ayitabili's troops are leaving him for Lahore, and great fears are entertained lest they should take it into their heads, in accordance with the spirit of the times, to plunder the camp of the Shah's ladies which they will probably fall in with in their way down.

Since writing the above, we have received the *Loodianah Ukbar*, from which paper we gather the following items. A pretty state of affairs truly, a rebellious soldiery and a prince unable to restrain their ravages except by the exhaustion of his treasures:—

CASHMERE,—*15th April*—"The Governor of Cashmere held Durbar as usual—a number of the soldiers stationed there, attended and requested that they might receive the same rate of pay and allowances as were granted to the troops at Lahore. The Governor replied that they would be paid according to the scale which had always obtained for troops stationed at Cashmere, and that any shew of dissatisfaction would not benefit them—on hearing this, the soldiers attacked the Governor with their swords and killed him—his son has fled from Cashmere and concealed himself in a fort, called Hurreepurwut. When Shere Sing was informed of this occurrence, he expressed much regret—the appointment of a new Governor is under consideration.

LAHORE.—A petition was received from the Officer commanding the troops at Huzara, stating that his men were in expectation of receiving their pay with presents on the same scale as had been granted to other portions of the Army—and that if any delay was allowed to occur in remitting the same, he apprehended that they would all abandon their posts and repair to Lahore. The Maharaja directed that 25,000 rupees should be sent forthwith—and that a statement should be prepared of the amount of salary due to the Huzara troops, in order that they might be paid.

The Maharaja desired Dhyan Siug to treat with the Soldiers who had returned from Kooloo and by paying their arrears and some presents, to induce them to return to their Post.

A petition was received from General Kan Sing, representing that the troops in Mundee were evincing great impatience at the non-receipt of their pay. The Maharaja directed that 50,000 Rupees should be sent to Mundee.

Two of the widows of Runjeet Sing complained of inconvenience felt by them from want of funds. The Maharaja, at the advice of Dhyan Sing, assigned to each a Jagheer worth 750 Rupees per annum.

BHAWULPOOR.—There have been severe hail storms throughout this Territory, and the Crops much injured. The Chief has made considerable reductions in his demands on the cultivators in consequence.

FEROZEPOOR.—General Court left on the 2d instant on route to Loodiana, where he will take up his residence for the time being."

The whole of the light Infantry Battalions at Meerut are now brought on the Rollster at station duties by orders from Calcutta, but the 2d and 3rd Battalions are still without orders for hutting. The 2nd has Sergeants appointed to it and it is said that the 31st Foot are directed to supply those for the 3rd Battalion. A correspondent asks why the 1st European Regiment should be left out in these little appointments.

Letters mention that the 2d Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry will march from Mhow, during the rainy season, via Neemuch and through Jessulmore, to Scinde, and we dare say that abundance of good drinking water will be met with, *at that season*, throughout the Jessulmore Territory.

AGRA UKHBAR, MAY 13.

We learn from a source on which great reliance may be placed, that the Seikhs will not provoke us to change our present demonstrations into a more warlike attitude, and that every concession, short of the absolute destruction of their power as an independent state, will be made. We shall see.

Major Todd has been *privately* remanded to his more peculiar professional duties, thus cutting short his political career. In justice to the Major, it must be said, that the Minister Yar has guaranteed all that he stipulated for.

In Scindh, the young Nusseer Khan *will not* be made a Nuwab by us! and our friendly efforts towards that end have for the present, failed. Distrusting our professions and the immediate Agent employed by us, the young Khan has resisted all the gallant Colonel's persuasions to "come in" and Col. Stacy has in consequence left him. The murder of Lieutenant Loveday would appear to be the chief cause of his distrust, for savage as he is, he must see that, that was an act of most indefensible treachery and murder. As however, all the principal posts of the Murree country are occupied by the Bombay Troops, he will ere long find it not only useless but impossible to hold out against us.

The Gwalor Contingent returned from Bundelkhund to Seepree on the 8th instant, so that we suppose matters are for the present quiet in Bundelkhund.

A Correspondent points out to us that we have varied in our accounts of the numbers of killed and wounded before Chirgong, which he says was 108 or 105. We were, of course, guided by our Correspondents, but the Government notice of the affair which will we suppose soon appear, will clear up all doubt on the matter.

AGRA.—The Ball given by the Civilians to the residents of the Station, took place yesterday evening under every advantage circumstances would allow of. The weather was favourable, the fair guests disposed, to be pleased, and the gentlemen pleased of course. Ice, Champaign, and the usual luxuries were in profusion, and the attendance very general. The party was kept up until an early hour.

CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETYS MEETING

COURIER, MAY 8.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday evening in their apartments—the Hon'ble Sir Ed. Ryan, President, in the chair.

The Curator's Report of the Museum, &c. for April, was read.

Read a letter from Lieut. Boyes, of the 6th Cavalry, at Sultanpore, Benares, stating that he had a collection of specimens of Natural History, which he had collected during the last seven years and which now that he was about returning to Europe he was willing to offer for sale to the Society. The collection consists of about 350 species of birds, upwards of 200 bottles, reptiles, &c. &c. together with a very good collection of fishes, alligators, tortoises, insects, &c. &c. &c. all obtained from the hill country around Mhow. The price which Lieut. Boyes has fixed on the whole is 6000 rupees—which if not obtained, he intends sending the collection to Europe. It was resolved that no decision could be come to until a complete catalogue of the specimens was received from Lieut. Boyes.

Read a letter from Lieut. Cunningham at Lucknow, stating the despatch of the collection of Coins purchased by the Society, as mentioned in a former Meeting.

A communication received from Major Thoresby of Jypore, states that during his late tour through that district he had taken the opportunity of inspecting the stone at the gorge of the Teoree Ghaut near Buerath—that he had by the aid of stone cutters been enabled to separate a slab of nine inches thick, which contained the inscription from the block—this he had packed and sent to Delhi to be forwarded to the Society, together with some specimens of ores of the mines in the Khetree Hills.

A complete set of silver coins of the Mussalman Kings of Bengal, had been lately dug up by the side of the road at Howrah, by convicts at work there—the coins were presented to the Society by the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs. The whole of their inscriptions, the Secretary stated, had been translated by the Moulvies of the Madrissa and Mr. Prinsep.

Read a letter from Captain Hannyngton of Maunbhoom, enclosing an old pewter coin which had been picked up [illegible].

The Secretary to Government in the General Department, in reply to the Society's letter, stated that directions would be sent to the Superintendant of the Agra and Bombay Road to secure for the Society any specimens of minerals, &c. which might be found in that part of the country.

At a previous Meeting it had been resolved by the Society to apply to Government to purchase Mr. Dod's collection of minerals—on this application the Government desired to receive some general description of the collection—the Curator's report to this effect was read; it stated that the collection, consisting of 890 specimens was highly useful and much needed as a cabinet of reference—it was resolved by the Meeting to send the Curator's Report up to Government.

Read a letter from Captain Jenkins, Commissioner at Assam, stating that his attention had been attracted, by the publication of Lieut. Tickell's vocabulary of the Cole Languages to look more minutely into the various dialects of that country, and he had set means on foot for supplying the Society with information on others of the dialects not mentioned by Lieut. Tickell, viz. in Cachar, Assam, Tibet, &c. &c.

Mr. Macleod, at Jubbulpore, had also written on the same subject, desiring some copies of Lieutenant Tickell's paper for the purpose of instituting comparisons between it and the language as spoken in that district.

Mr. Campbell, at Darjeeling had also written on the same subject. The inquiry to seek out the origin of this singular people (the Coles) seems now to have attracted general interest, and arrangements were decided upon for collecting and arranging all the information which could be gathered on the subject.

Read a letter from Major Burlton putting the Society in possession of various coins.

At the last Meeting a Time Table from Captain Shortreed was laid before the Members—Mr. Masters had since, at the request of the Secretary, taken up the subject and drawn up a very able paper on it, which will appear in the Journal.

Pundit Kisto Kaunt, a Bramin of Nuddea, presented the Society with a work on the Sanscrit Grammar. Referred to Dr. Hœberlin and Baboo Prossonnocoomar Tagore for report.

Read a letter from Dr. Spry enclosing one from Dr. W. Edwards at Paris, stating that he had established a Societe Ethnologique in that city, which was going on well—he was desirous of having the names of four of the most scientific men in India among its Members. He would also be much obliged with any outline drawings or casts of the Indian races—and also some skulls—from which much assistance would be rendered the young physiologists studying in Paris. As regards the casts a reference to Dr. O'Shaughnessy was proposed.

Several works from scientific and other bodies had been received—or which as well as for all presentations and communications, the thanks of the Society were accorded.

There was exhibited on the Table the skeleton of a leopard from Mr. Ewbank—there were also several specimens of birds.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 1st May 1841.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following Gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members of the Society:

A. McD. Stewart, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service.

R. Wrightson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service.

MEMBER PROPOSED.

R. M. M. Thomson, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Service, by the Secretary, and Dr. Spry.

The following Communications were presented.

1. Remarks on the disease in Her M.'s 49th and 99th Regiments. By J. C. Hutchinson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.

2. Cases of several successful operations of Lithotomy performed by Assistant Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., together with specimens of Calculi, presented by the Medical Board.

3. Case of death apparently caused by Morison's Pills.

4. An interesting report of the frequency of disease of the Heart amongst the European Soldiers. By H. Hunter, Esq. Assistant Surgeon H. M.'s Queens Royals. Presented by the Inspector General of H. M.'s Hospitasl.

5. Case of Eliphantiasis, and Urethral Calculus, with specimen. Presented by T. Ledlie, Esq.

6. Specimen of Comparative Quarterly Statistical Tables of "Admission" into Hospital, "Mortality from disease and Invaliding" among the Royal Troops in the three presidencies of India. Presented by the Inspector General of H. M.'s Hospitals.

7. A full and able paper, on Nosological arrangements by F. Monat, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

8. A long and interesting paper, by Alien Webb, Esq. On the frequency of Typhus fever, among the inhabitants of the Hills around Simlah.

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

[illegible] report of this morning an[illegible] of H. M. Brig *Childers*, [illegible] Kyook Phyoo 5th May. [illegible]ra, off the Sandheads [illegible]ll.

[illegible]orted the *Ranger*, [illegible]ritius 5th April; [illegible] Singapore 5th [illegible] from the Mauritius [illegible] 1st May, and the [illegible] July" 20th April.

We have selected the following paragraph. In reference to Captain Elliott's proceedings, from a letter kindly sent to us by a friend:—

"*Macao, March* 12, 1841.—Elliott still retains the sole right of bungling, by virtue of the sign manual. I wonder what Lord Auckland thinks of it. It is not the way in which he does things, but I suppose he cannot help us. Our position at present is not to be envied—large stocks of goods on hand and no vent for them. The inner passage trade is at a stand, and all the smuggling boats have been engaged by the local Government for war purposes. Elliot stopped the progress of the force, on a promise from the "Kwan-Chow-foo," that the authorities would wink at our trade; but as it had been cut off by imperial edict, it could only be restored by the same. As for 12 millions of dollars, and the cession of Hong Kong, they had no authority to say a word about either the one or the other. A chop has come down since, ordering pilots for ships of all nations except English. Several Americans have gone up, as the Admiral at the fall of the Bogue invited ships of every flag to enter the river. The merchants here remonstrated with Elliot about the Americans trading, and he published a notice stating, that no trade would be allowed with Canton, in which British subjects did not participate. He said he meant to lay no embargo in the city

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so I suppose he considers himself in possession of it.

"I suppose the force must go the northward again. How it will end no one can venture to say. I think it must be a war of conquest and occupation, the Tartar dynasty has stood beyond its time."

THE PILOT SERVICE.—Great dissatisfaction seems to exist among the Commercial classes with regard to a great number of the member, of the Pilot Service. The dissatisfaction appears to arise from certain objectionable practices of many pilots, of delaying the progress of vessels humoured with sundry donations from the Captain. The appointment of mere boys also as volunteers is another cause of dissatisfaction. The matter was not long ago discussed by the Chamber of Commerce, when a resolution was passed to address the Marine Board on the subject. By this time no doubt a letter of the kind has been presented.

ELOPEMENT.—A most ungrateful case of Elopement has just happened in the *Keranee* circle. The young woman lived under maternal control, in opposition to which and every restraint that could be exercised, she contracted a *liason* with a married libertine. The parties having concerted a plan between them, some days ago, she managed to put her guardian out of the house on some pretence or another, and walked out with her paramour, carrying with her jewellery, shawls and other valuables to the value of nearly a thousand rupees. The property, by dint of presenting the fear of the Criminal Sessions before their eyes, has been delivered over by the guilty pair but the unfortunate woman still persists in her condition, lost to all shame and sense of propriety. Names are not mentioned from regard to the friends of the parties, who are respectable and good people. The matter is likely, however, to come more prominently before the public.

PRIVATE WILSON ALIAS CAPT. BROWN.—This gentleman, notwithstanding the various and numerous exploits by him, mentioned in Saturday's paper, was liberated from custody for the want of a complainant. On the very night after his release, he entered Cassabon's Chop House in Magne Lane, under the nom *de guerre* of Capt. Brown, and having duly lined his inner man with such things as the place afforded, made his exit with a pistol and a watch, in contravention of other men's goods. His obliquity of vision, however, has proved a fatal bar to his successful escape, for in consequence of it the police have been able to trace him, and he is again safely immured in the Town Guard.

NATIVE BUTCHERS AND SHIP CAPTAINS.—It has long been the practice of native butchers to supply ships with very bad provisions quite different to the articles shown as samples. In case of their being found out and payment demurred, they have resort to the Court of Requests, just on the eve of the vessel embarking, when the Captain, unable to sustain loss of time, is wrongfully forced to pay the money with Court costs to boot. A recent case transpired yesterday at the Petty Court of the above nature, but the Cashee attended and proved, and by a committee of survey, the provisions supplied were pronounced to be unseaworthy, and in consequence of this the case was nonsuited. This precautionary measure is worthy the adoption of ship captains in general, whenever they are similarly served by the dishonesty of native butchers.

HURKARU, MAY 12.

Our yesterday's letters from the frontier contain some interesting items of Punjaubee intelligence. Sirdar Jumeeut Singh, Sindhu Walla, whose flight from Lahore we recently announced, has collected large numbers of the disaffected soldiery, and with these has garrisoned Tulbun, a strong-hold belonging to his elder brother just named. Shere Singh had on the 26th ultimo, appointed Sirdar Aloo Wa[illegible]ieur Nehal Singh to proceed against this fortress—for the reduction of which he had been supplied with a force consisting of twenty guns, six regiments of infantry, and five hundred sowars, or ghoorchurbas. The issue of this little affair will, we doubt not, be duly transmitted to us.

That luckless caricaturist, Le[illegible] captured on the 19th of last m[illegible] named Kangura, or Koth[illegible] neighbourhood of Noorpoor[illegible] thence to Lahore, where i[illegible] on good authority, that [illegible] forfeit of his allegiance [illegible] is added, that this gall[illegible] partizan, awaits the [illegible] aware is masked, o[illegible] by torture) with a [illegible] tenant on the p[illegible] rage.

Raja Dhyan[illegible], is [illegible] leaving [illegible] collect[illegible] five or six [illegible] reaches Monsieur Court had, on the [illegible] retraced his steps towards Ferozpoor, from [illegible] point, however, our letters of the 29th ultimo do not announce his return thither. He had been pursued by certain of the rebel troops, and we should, therefore, have been glad to have received positive assurances of his safe arrival at that city of refuge.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 12.

We observe in the list of passengers to England by the overland mail the name of Mr. Cochrane, the barrister who it is said, has proceeded to England because he would not practise in a Court where Sir Henry Roper presided.

We think Mr. Cochrane has acted unwisely. He had recently acquired a position which his best friends and warmest admirers never expected to see him attain, and nothing could have prevented his commanding a most extensive practice so long as a merchant remained in Bombay, who had been a witness of his bearing during the recent struggle. If he thought Sir Henry Roper could or would have given him annoyance, in the course of his practice, he should have laughed at the Judge's pettiness and aided the press to expose it. If he anticipated further manifestations of judicial tyranny in relation to suitors, he should have made it a point of honor to stand by them, since the rest of the bar have shewn so little inclination to beard the lion in his den. Perhaps, Mr. Cochrane may have gone home to push the petition for a third Judge (which document we will punish tomorrow) and recommend himself for the office, but we have not heard that such were the motives of his departure, and if they were, we thing he has calculated rather too confidently upon the degree of influence his conduct may have obtained for him in England.

We have been requested by Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd to give insertion to the following letter, refuting an assertion made by the *Hurkaru* on 'good authority' respecting the Bengal Volunteers. We trust, for the sake of his own character, that our contemporary will be enabled to shew that he did not speak without book on the occasion, and that at any rate, he will now admit his authority to be no better than it should be.' One of the many good natured gossips who we happen to have the pleasure of knowing brought the rumour to our office, but its truth seemed so very questionable, from what we knew of the character of the Bengal sepoy, that we preferred awaiting the arrival of the corps before we made our columns the vehicle for the circulation of so serious a charge. We wish the *Hurkaru* had been equally cautious:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—Since my arrival it has been brought to my notice that the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 21st April, contained an aspersion of the men under my command in the following paragraph:—

'We have heard, upon good authority, that the Bengal Volunteers, who had been detained at Singapore, have declared their unwillingness to return to China, and threatened a general mutiny, if an attempt were made to compel them.'

As this paragraph is calculated to affect the reputation of the Bengal sepoys in every quarter, where the Hurkaru may be read, I beg leave to state through your columns that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement. When I intimated to the men the probability of their being ordered to return to China, they unanimously expressed their readiness to go wherever they were ordered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. L. LLOYD, Lt. Col.
Comr. Vol. Regt.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, MAY 14.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Kindersley who was expected from the Cape in the Ship George the 4th was prevented returning to India in that vessel by there not being sufficient vacant accommodation on board for himself and family; we may however look for his arrival per *Hindostan* or any other vessel of earlier despatch; we hear that it is the wish of Mr. Kindersley to remain at the Presidency should any suitable appointment become vacant.

Seizure of three British Officers by the Burmese—It is now a considerable time since we first heard of the seizure and detention of three British Officers by the Burmese, but until the late arrival from Maulmein, we have never learned any particulars of the above extraordinary outrage. A friend over the water has, however, at length enabled us to lay the facts before our readers as follows:—

Moulmein, 10th July.—"You have probably heard of the Seizure of three British Officers of the Madras Army by the Burmese authorities; the parties are Captain Brett, of the 31st Light Infantry and Lieutenants Revell and Gib, who whilst on a shooting excursion having accidentally overstepped the boundary line, were immediately seized by a body of armed men, their guns forcibly taken from them and they were marched on foot for two days and nights a distance of above sixty miles to the town of Martaban, immediately opposite the Cantonment of Maulmein on the right bank of the Salween, where these officers were placed in durance after undergoing repeated indignities and considerable violence. Strange to say too the British authorities at Maulmein took no active steps for their release beyond despatching a few letters to the Headman at Martaban which only met with insulting replies, the Burmese Authority positively refusing to release the officers until he should hear from the Governor of Belin. This tacitly allowing three British Officers to suffer for seven days and nights within range of our guns and in sight of the National Flag, the most painful degradation, that could well be endured by British subjects, is surely disgraceful to the British Authorities! The above most unjustifiable seizure and detention, of these gentlemen excited an extraordinary seusation and sympathy throughout the Cantonment and Town of Moulmain and had not immediate steps been taken to keep down the ebullition of indignation which existed amongst the European Inhabitants and Soldiery of the Force, they certainly would have made an attempt to rescue their countrymen and which would probably have led to considerable loss of life as a Burmese Force had been collected at Martaban to resist any attempt at hostilities. I am told that the three Officers have been placed in arrest pending a reference to the Commander-in-Chief for having disobeyed some local order which had become obsolete, and tho' the affair occurred so far back as the 18th January they have not yet been liberated. You may think it strange that the *Moulmein Chronicle* has never made any mention of this disagreeable affair; the fact however, is that the person who conducts that Journal is an American Missionary and Master of the Free School, and as the Authorities are studiously anxious to keep the matter quiet, he has probably *calculated* the advantages of remaining silent in affairs of State policy."

MAULMEIN.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Maulmein for the following little items of intelligence in that quarter.

10th April.—"The communication between this place and Madras has been very irregular for the last year and at times has nearly stopped altogether, so much so that by one vessel, I received thirty-five numbers of the U. S. G.; by another nineteen! This is very annoying but can't be helped. The weather is now dreadfully hot here, much more so than it seems with you, the thermometer ranging 92 to 95 daily. Our worthy Brigadier has gone on a tour of inspection to Tavoy and Mergui."

Military Intelligence.—In our last we stated that H. M's Ship *Jupiter* would convey the reinforcements of China. It cer[illegible] however, seem strange that at a time [illegible] pedition is so much required the unnecessary delay of sending to Masulipatam for the Rifle Company of the 1st Regiment should have been thought of, inasmuch as the Flank Companies of the 2nd and 41st were here at hand and in the highest possible order. The General Court Martial whereof Brigadier Walpole is President will reassemble in the Fort this Morning.

MOFUSSIL CHIT-CHAT.

BANGALORE, *9th May.*—"The prosecution on the trial of the three men of the E. L. I. for murder closed yesterday, the prisoners have until Friday next for their defence."

SECUNDERABAD, *6th May.*—"The prosecution on the trial of Colonel Smith of the Cavalry closed with the first days proceedings, and the defence which was very ably and wittily drawn up occupied the second, the court was crowded with spectators who were well rewarded for that trouble by hearing a very rich and eloquent defence. We have had several fine falls of rain of late which greatly tended to render the climate of Secunderabad more bearable but it is still however very hot. An unfortunate Artillery man was found drowned on the 4th, the accident is supposed to have occurred when he was under the effects of liquor. Conductor and Mrs. Lanauze had a providential escape in returning from Church on the night of the 2d when they were both pitched out of their buggy to a considerable distance, in consequence of the horse falling, but providentially neither of them received any injury whatever."

SINGAPORE.

On Monday we received numerous letters and papers from China and Singapore. Those from the former are of dates not so late by a fortnight as those previously brought by the *Queen*. From Singapore, we have intelligence down to the 1st of April, but it is of no particular importance. Extracts will be found in the usual columns.

Malacca Registers of the 18th and 20th of March have also reached us but they are destitute of news; and the same observation applies to the Bombay and Madras papers of the 30th ultimo. When these left the former Presidency papers and letters from Calcutta of the date of the 20th had been received, and there is therefore every reason to believe that those which left here even on the 21st would be in time for the Overland Mail to leave on the 1st instant.

The following are extracts from Macao and Singapore letters of various dates:

"*Macao, 15th March* 1841.

The "Red Rover" arrived on the 7th Instant.
"Mor,".....do.....10th do.
"Poppy,".....do.....11th do.
"Falcon,".....do.....13th do.
"Sylph,".....do.....14th do.
"Rob Roy,".....do.....15th do.

"*Singapore, 19th March* 1841.—China goods generally have risen very considerable in price and junk teas are up from Sp. Drs. 6½ and 7 to Sp. Drs. 8½ and 9—some of the junks took alarm and relanded their export cargoes; they seem to have got over that now and are busy loading to sail with the first of the S. W. monsoon."

In Straits produce no alteration. Tin 17 Sp. Drs., Pepper 5⅝ to 3¾."

"*Singapore, 31st March*, 1841.—We have had several arrivals from China, viz. the *Wathias, Westmoreland, Angelica* and the *Gunga*, this morning, having left China the 16th, the only interesting news brought down are those by the *Gunga*.

The Trade even at Macao was at a stand—and not known when it would recevie again under the unsettled state of things; a little had been done in new Drug, viz. Patna 430 Sp. Drs. and Benares 410—but a very limited sale. All the Clippers had got in, and the *Sylph* and *Mor* were soon to leave again—our market has improved since we wrote you last—new Benares 345 to 350, old ditto 335, small stock and many enquiries; nothing doing in Patna, all in the place being limited at 400 Sp. Drs. and the news from China rather discouraging."

"*Singapore, 31st March*, 1841.—From the present state of affairs we see no chance of an early settlement and fully expect teas to rise very high in this market when there are 25,000 boxes still unsold."

Benares Opium here is at Sp. Drs. 345, and we have no Patna in the market. The *Sir Edward Ryan* is here and goes back to China. Not one of the letters from China hold out the slighest hope of Captain Elliot getting out tea."

"*Singapore, 31st March*, 1841.—The *Gunga* from China arrived this morning, bringing advices from Macao to 15th instant. The fleet reached Whampoa on the 3d, and the *Nemesis* with part of the force had taken possession of Howqua's and Napier's forts, within about three miles of the foreign Factories. Captain Elliot was visited by the Chief Magistrate of Canton on the 3d under a flag of truce and three days armistice agreed upon to allow the Chinese time to consider of his new demands, which are said to be 12 millions of Dollars down, and possession of Hong Kong and and Wangtung. These terms were not agreed to nor any concessions made by the Chinese while they continued to prepare for their defence. Chops had been given to American ships and refused to English to proceed to Whampoa, and the Commodore had given notice that foreign vessels would not be permitted to pass the Bogue for the present. Captain Elliot had declared that unless the British were allowed to trade on the same terms as other foreigners an embargo would be laid on Canton and all trade both foreign and native entirely stopped. It was generally supposed that an arrangement would be made for the Chinese tacitly to allow the trade to go on during the absence of part of the Expedition to the Northward. In the mean time all the wealthy inhabitants with their families and property were being removed into the interior.

The *Red Rover, Poppy, Falcon, Sylph*, and *Rob Roy*, had arrived but not the *Columbine*. Some sales of the new drug had taken place at Sp. Drs. 430 for Patna, and Sp. Drs. 410 for Benares, immediately after the arrival of the first vessel but had declined on further arrivals, and holders were offering to sell Patna at Sp. Drs. 410 and Benares at Sp. Drs. 390 without finding buyers. Prices were expected to go much lower. No business doing in any thing but Opium.

The *Red Rover* and *Sylph*, it was expected, would leave soon for Singapore and Calcutta.

Here Opium has improved and new Benares has been sold at Sp. Drs. 345 cash and the stock being very small, and if no arrivals take place soon Sp. Drs. 350 will be obtained. Patna continues dull and without enquiry—nominal price Sp. Drs. 370 to 375. Cotton continues dull also, although the Junks have commenced buying again and the Junks are offering Cutchara at Sp. Drs. 27, 2 to 3 months. We have had large imports lately—50 to 100 bags Saltpetre of a fair quality are wanted and would bring Sp. Drs. 6½ and Pig lead being much wanted by the Junk people, 50 tons would sell readily at Sp. Drs. 8 per pecul. Putchuck is also in demand at Sp. Drs. 14 to 16 per pecul.

With Wheat and Gunnies our market continues overstocked and there being no demand, they are quite unsaleable. Gram is retailing at Sp. Drs. 1¾ per bag and stock large—Straits produce the same."

The following extract from a letter written by one of our best Chusan correspondents of an old date, though received yesterday, is of sufficient interest for publication.

"*Ting-hai, February 14th* 1841.—On the morning of the 8th instant, a mandarine of inferior grade, a white button, came over from Ningpo, bringing despatches, forwarded to that place, overland, from Sir Gordon Bremer at Macao, or its vicinity,—these dispatches contained intelligence of the Chuenpee affair, of the negotiations resulting therefrom, and conveyed directions that the island of Chusan and its dependencies should be evacuated, as soon as possible, by the force removing to Hong-kong. Within an hour or two after the receipt of this not unwelcome news, the *Columbine* sailed in beautiful style into the harbour. She left Macao on the 20th of January, making the passage up, outside Formosa, in 18 days. Orders were immediately issued to the transports to make ready for sea, and the troops are busily engaged in preparing for embarkation —Some few persons will leave the island with feelings of regret, those who have been enjoying local rank, office, power, and good pay; the individuals of this class are not numerous. Had not sickness pressed so heavily upon us, we, as soldiers, should have no cause to complain: the misrule, now conspicuously evident to all, would have passed by unnoticed: direction not being required, the want of ability to direct would not have been detected. * * * *

I lately accompanied some ladies, you know that we have English ladies with us, to visit, by appointment, the family of a landholder of respectability at the village of Chi-ho, some four miles from this city. The ladies of our party were objects of great interest to the inhabitants of the villages through which we passed; men, women, and children, turned out to see them, and followed us to the house of our host, into the quadrangle of which the rustics rushed with eager curiosity: the people at large seemed to have right of entrance, and scarcely heeded the mild remonstrances of our friend, whose reception of us was courteous, and kind. Sweetmeats, fruits, and tea, were placed before us, the ladies of the family appeared, and were introduced in form; those of our party were taken into the private apartments, which, I am told, were scrupulously clean, and fitted up with much taste—In personal appearance these Chinese ladies might be called pretty, certainly they were interesting—there is a degree of ease in the manners of the Chinese which is always pleasing; even the children possess it, and receive any little attention offered to them, with a natural politeness seldom seen in Europeans of similar age. Our cases of disease are, now, those of long standing; we have literally none of recent origin, the men out of hospital have greatly improved lately, and many of them are looking well, the weather is cold and clear, the Thermometer ranging from 32o to 52o. The bazaar is well supplied with fruit, fish, flesh and fowl, and the principal street is crowded from morning till sunset with Chinese of the lower order. The shops display some tempting curiosities, too frail for the rough handling to which baggage is commonly subjected, therefore, I fear many of our fair friends will be disappointed in not receiving expected presents. I hear that the horses of Ghuzni are running off with the brightest and fairest of our community, is it so? Do pray some prevail on to wait for us: we will get wounded any were to please them, would it be better to lose an arm or a leg think you? perhaps a flesh wound in the arm will do, a sling has been known to do a mint of mischief.

I to-day witnessed a feat of strength and activity which it is worth while to mention; a Lieutenant of the 18th, ascended the wall of the city, 20 feet high by means of a rope and stick only: he carried with him a double set of accoutrements, two muskets, two packs with kits, two pouches, 120 rounds of ammunition, &c., he fixed the rope himself from below, bringing the stick to which it was attached across one of the embrasures."

It will be seen from this [illegible]t up to the last there was no mitigation of the feeling that the troops had been ignorantly neglected, and that the whole occupation of the Island has betrayed the grossest incapacity.—We trust it will be signally visited.

Our correspondent need not fear that the horses of the North-West will carry off all the prizes and beauty, for we think we could name some whose ready tongues will give expression to the welcome of true and warm hearts when duty permits those serving in the South-East to return. They have borne themselves most soldierly and they have done so under the most trying circumstances to which troops can be exposed—the visitings of the angel of death day after day and hour after hour, not amid the excitement of a battle field, but whilst all were,

"Palsied by ague—parched by fever."

and until their ranks were thinned past all precedent. This is not a service characterized by brilliance, yet let not our friends of the 18th, 26th, and 49th think that there is no chance now that they will be "famed for deeds of arms;" for we anticipate that "Pekin" as "Canton" will be yet blazoned on their colours, and they would think so too if they saw the mortars now shipping for China from our Government stores.

We are glad to see so much activity, and still more glad to hear of Sir J. G. Bremer's restoration from the severe indisposition under which he has been laboring.—*Calcutta Courier. May* 12.

RA[illegible].—By the *Sumatra*, we received *Java Courants* from 6th to 13th ultimo, from which we notice that the barque *Harbinger*, from Singapore, passed Anjer on the 5th, bound for London, also the *Meteor*, from Manila, bound for Cork, on the same day.

The commercial advices from Batavia are very unfavorable—almost nothing doing in imports, and produce scarce and high. First quality Samarang *Sugar* was quoted at *f*16. Java *Coffee f*30 *a* 32 and *Padang f*22 *a* 23 and very dul. Contracts for Java Coffee deliverable at Samarang in September had been made at *f*24, cash, in advance. *Japan, Camphor* had been sold at public auction at *f*136 a 142 per tub. Tonnage was abundant & Freights scarce.—*Singapore Free Press, April* 8.

THE AMAZON.—We omitted to notice in our last that the *Watkins* on her way from China to this port, spoke off *Pulo Sapatu*, a vessel called the *Amazon*, bound to China *sixty three days* out from Singapore!—*Ibid.*

DUTCH AFFAIRS IN SUMATRA.—Accounts have reached this during the week, by way of Batavia, that a formidable insurrection had broken out in the Padang residency, and we subjoin a letter from that place, of date the 25th February, containing particulars.—The intelligence of this movement had excited a considerable sensation in Batavia, and from the preparations going forward, there is no doubt it was looked upon by the authorities there with no small degree of anxiety. They had already despatched a steamer to *Tegal* for a reinforcement for the Sumatra army, and had chartered a ship to convey the troops stationed at Batavia, comprising a body of about 600 men to Padang without delay; and it was supposed the Schuttery would be called out and required to mount guard at Batavia. In our letters from that quarter the number of troops in Sumatra is stated variously, from 3,000 to 7,000 men, but they were dispersed throughout the interior, and in particular towards the Achinese frontier, which has of late been the principal scene of the Dutch operations. There are of course various rumours as to the immediate cause of the disturbance, which are by some attributed to the excesses committed by the African Blacks in the Dutch service against the native population, which are alleged to be of the grossest description. But a correspondent who expresses his opinion that it is a diversion instigated by the Achinese has probably come nearer the truth; as the Achin monarchy, though fast crumbling to decay, still preserves throughout Sumatra the prestige of its former importance. But at any rate, what gives a particularly formidable aspect to the present insurrection is the reported defection of the chief of the Tigah blas Kota, who had heretofore generally sided with the Dutch, and who it is said can bring into the field nearly 30,000 men. This would make it appear that the rising had been previously concerted, and was only waiting a convenient opportunity to manifest itself; and there cannot be a doubt the authorities at Padang must deem themselves in a very critical situation, when, as it is stated, they were under an impression that they would be compelled to lay an embargo on the shipping in the port, in order to have the means of escape at hand. The following is the letter above referred to:—

"*Padang, 25th Feby*—Last night at 2 o'clock the news came here that a revolt had taken place at Padang Panjang about 50 pals from here—the commander and 2 officers killed, the soldiers murdered or dispersed, and the fortification and military magazine burned—the *Cloof*, a very difficult pass, 7 miles long, occupied, and by this means all communication cut off with the north. A chief of the natives supposed by government to be much attached to them, and to whom a present of 2 guns was made, is said to be the principal insurgent—he has great influence with the natives, and people who know the circumstances are very apprehensive. Colonel Machales, it is said, starts to-morrow morning." * * * * *

"While writing I hear the worst report of the affair—it has extended much, and many small places had been taken by the natives and troops killed or dispersed, our position then must be as bad as it can be."

Padang, 26th.—The *Argo* still waiting orders to sail, I make you further accquainted with the sad business here. The revolt has burst out all over the interior. Many places are burnt, and the forts surrounded; also Fort de Cock, where they have no water and only 9 days provisions, all communication with the north is cut off, all prahus are stopped and waiting orders to proceed to bring the troops here. Some people are afraid the enemy will come to Padang; and if the native places around follow the example of their countrymen and much against Padang, it would be a very bad business—they are only 7 pals from us—but still at present all is quiet here. About 70 men are to be landed to day from H. N. M. Corvette Bureas; the schuttery is called out, and every one who is not yet a member of it must engage themselves. People think the reason of the uproar is forcing the natives to work which they do not like. There is fear that the two ships in the roads, the *Eagle* and *Medora*, are to be put under embargo."—*Ibid.*

BATAVIA.—By the arrival of the *Dumfries*, on the 18th we were put in possession of *Java Courants*, from 3rd February to 3rd instant, from which we give the following *Anjer list*:—

Jany. 31. American brig *Florence*, T. G. Stoddart from Manila 17th January, for Boston.

Feby. 1. Brit. brig *Jupiter*, J. Sedman, from Singapore, for London.

2. Brit bark, *Prima Donna*, J. Kell, from China 16th January, for Liverpool—Passengers, Mrs. Joest, and Wm. Gibson.

5. Brit. ship *Athena*, F. Ashbridge, from Manilla 22nd Jany for Cadiz—Passenger, Mr. Thos. Wise.

8. British ship *Flora Ker*, Donaldson, for Singapore 31st Jany. for Cork.

13. British ship *Lloyds*, W. Green, from Macao, 1st Feb. for London.

13 Swedish barque *Actiff*, J. L Suhlberg, from Manila 1st Feb for Brest. Passengers, Messrs. W. D. Leeuw, Braam and Van Der Riet.

14 Brit. ship *Hope*, J. J. Coombe, Manila, 1st Feb. for Brest. Passengers, the officers and crew of the late French ship *Magicienne*.

19 Brit. barque *Nero*, MacKellar, from Singapore, 12th Feb. for London.

21. Brit. brig *Alexander*, McLachlan, from Manila, 10th Feb. for Cork.

21. French ship *Rose*, P. Costig, from Manilla, for Havre.

28. British ship *Charlotte*, Leibschwager, from Bombay 10th Jany. for China.

We have private advices to 6th instant, when business generally continued excessively dull. The stocks of Europe Cotton Goods in particular were very heavy, and sales could hardly be made at any price. Produce of all kinds except *Rice*, was very scarce. Exchange on London *f*12½ *a* 12¾ per £.—*Singapore Free Press, March* 25.

MANILA.—By the arrival of the *Patriota*, we have received advices from Manila to the 16th ultimo, at which time the demand for Coloured Goods was favourable, but prices low. Holders however, were working off their old stocks, and the next arrivals of new goods would likely do well.

The *Aden* from Liverpool the 28th October and *James Ewing* from London were the last arrivals from England; the former had proceeded to China, and *Pekoe, James Laing, Enterprize* and *Triton* were there in search of freight. The *Pekoe* was to leave on the 17th for Singapore.—*Singapore Free Press, April* 1.

COURT OF JUDICATURE. CASE OF THE WHALING BARQUE PILOT, OF LONDON.—The circumstances attending the piratical seizure of the *Pilot* in

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